

A NEW ROSULARIA FROM SOUTH-EAST ANATOLIA

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Rosularia davisii Muirhead, sp. nov.

Species insignis, dense pulvinata. A *R. rechingeri* habitu dissimili, rosulis minoribus applanatis, foliis glaucis papillois persistentibus, floribus minoribus, carpellis glandulosis stylis brevioribus valde differt.

Herba perennis, nana, saxatilis, pulvinum densum formans. *Caudex* tenuis, stolonibus brevibus numerosis; rosula primaria c. 1 cm diam., multifoliata, applanata, foliis persistentibus. *Folia* rosularia 7-11 mm longa 2-4 mm lata, carnosae, oblongo-spathulatae, apice subacutae, glaucae, papillose aliter glabrae; folia caulina 3-5 mm longa, oblonga, obtusa, inferiora glabra, superiora minute glanduloso-puberula. *Inflorescentia* lateralis, 2-3 cm alta, dense glanduloso-pubescentis, floribus 1-3, pedicelli c. 4 mm. *Flores* albi, campanulati. *Calyx* basi connatus, segmentis lanceolatis, glandulosis, 2-3 mm longis, usque ad basin fere liberis. *Corolla* c. 6 mm longa, lobi patentes, subacuti, c. 3 mm longi, in sicco 3-5-purpureo-venosi, dorso pubescentes. *Stamina* c. 4 mm longa, fere aequilonga, antherae flavae. *Squamae* 1-2 mm longae, lineares, erectae, retusae. *Carpelli* lanceolati, 4-5 mm longi, glandulosi; styli 1 mm. Semina immatura oblonga. *Fl.* Jun.-Jul.

TURKEY. Cio Hakkari: Sat Dağı, NW of Sat Gölü, 2900-3000 m, igneous rock crevices, aretioid glaucous perennial, flowers white, 28 vi 1966, *Davis* 45680 (holo. E); Samdi Da., 2700 m, *Rix* 158.

The new *Rosularia* does not appear to be closely related to any known species, but for convenience has been distinguished in the diagnosis from *R. rechingeri* Jansson from N Iraq and SE Anatolia. The description has been supplemented by material grown at Edinburgh from the type gathering and preserved in spirit. *R. davisii* forms dense, firm hummocks of flattish, very blue-green rosettes that are rarely more than 1 cm in diameter. The main rosette usually has several short-stemmed offsets which continue to grow upward, still clothed with the columnar remains of the old leaves of previous years, a habit seen in pulvinate plants of widely diverse genera. *R. sempervivum* (Bieb.) Berger, which also retains its old leaves, is hummock-forming but on a larger scale, with flattened rosettes of shining, olive-green leaves, and quite different flowers. The glaucous rosette leaves of *R. davisii* are shortly and densely papillose, but otherwise glabrous, as in the larger *R. elymaitica* (Boiss. & Hausskn.) Berger. Although the latter species normally has a terminal inflorescence, the flowers themselves have several characters in common, such as the shape of the follicles, styles and scales.